IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1. (previously presented) A method of treating a mammal infected with hepatitis C virus, comprising administering to said mammal an anti-hepatitis C viral effective amount of at least one α-interferon, concurrently or sequentially with administering a thymosin-α or fragment of thymosin-α..

Claim 2. (Canceled)

Claim 3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said α- interferon is interferon α-2b.

Claim 4. (Previously presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the step of administering said interferon comprises administering interferon produced by recombinant DNA technology.

Claim 5. (Previously presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein said mammal is a human, said interferon is an α-interferon, and the amount of said interferon administered ranges between about one million and about three million units of said interferon per administration.

Claim 6. (Previously presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein said mammal is human, said thymosin is thymosin α-1, and said dose is about 1500 to about 1700 μg of said thymosin α-1.

Claims 7-24 (cancelled)

Claim 25. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said fragment of thymosin-α is selected from the group consisting of C-terminal 4-28, C-terminal 15-28, N-terminal 1-8, N-terminal 1-14 and N-terminal 1-20.

Claim 26. (cancelled)